Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1676.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

Custom-House Sales.

Philadelphia, January 13, 1798.

ON Monday, the 29th of January, 1798, at 12 o'clock, will be sold by public auction, at the Custom-House, in pursuance of the laws in that case made and provided, the following articles of merchandize, having been stored more than nine months and not claimed by the owners or consignees thereof; which articles may be viewed during the space of three days antecedent to the day of sale, between the hours of nine and two o'clock.

FCP Two cases, containing Woollen Hats
M P C One case, containing Books and Pamphlets
R P Three casks, containing Girth Web
(DU) One cask, containing Spades and Shovels
W P Four casks, containing Garden Seeds, Peas and Beans
IS One keg of Red Lead,
<> WC One crate of Earthen Ware
BTM Two do, do,
WL One do and two cases containing Images and ornaments for building
[No mark] Two Hampers of Bottled Porter
B N P Eight Hampers of Empty Bottles
WB One cask of Bottled Porter
Tho's Stephens One bundle, containing pieces of Music
Mr. Scott. One box containing old Pamphlets
Mr. Audley. One box of Pamphlets
WA Three pipes Madeira Wine
W L & P One box of Pewter Lamps
B One box containing Brushes
G. Bolland. One cask containing a cheese and some oatmeal
yR One crate of Earthen Ware
R. 14. One crate of Earthen Ware.

Jan. 18 dt20

Marshal's Sales.

UNITED STATES, } ss.
Pennsylvania District. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ to me directed, by the Hon. Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Custom-house, on Monday, the 29th day of January inst. at 12 o'clock at noon,

1 box of Sugar
2 bags of Coffee
1 barrel,
1 half barrel, and } of Limes
1 tub
2 jars of Honey
36 Pine Apples
2 kegs of Spirits
1 keg of Sugar, and
7 barrels and one half barrel of Sugar

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned as forfeited, in the said Court—by

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marshal.*

Marshal's Office, }
17th January, 1798. } 19—dt20ht

Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Company.

January 4, 1798.

At a meeting of the President and Managers, this day, a dividend of 5 dollars per share was declared for the last half year, which will be by them received, for the payment of the debts of the Company, agreeable to a resolution of the Stockholders the 12th June last.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer
Of the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Com'py.
January 8 m&wa4w

To be Exchanged for

British, German, or India Goods,
IN THE PACKAGE;
A tract of valuable Land

In Lycoming, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.

Inquire of the Printer.

Jan. 15. §

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. *3m§

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

FOR SALE,

Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would answer the purpose of a country printer as well as new.

Enquire of the Printer. nov. 30.

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two story brick House, with a two story frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant Lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second-streets, the second house from Mr. Caleb Ash's.

No. 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north east corner of Chesnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chesnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This house is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plumb-street, between Second and Third street, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3awt15F

To be Sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

The Subscriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

Also for sale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c, for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, south Front-street.

nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 29th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

MUSIC.

J. L. LENZ,

Teacher of Vocal and instrumental Music,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom he received a very liberal encouragement since his residence in this city, and respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, in consequence of the request of some of his friends, he has opened a Musical School at his house in Spruce Street No 174, where he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c. He deems it unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantages the learner will derive from an institution of this kind; he will only say, that attention and zeal are much excited in an assembly, where numbers are in pursuit of the same object. His arrangement is such, that an interference of the different sexes will be avoided. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend at his school, he will wait upon at their houses.——Applications will be thankfully received at his house, where his terms and further particulars may be known.

Dec. 7. *1weod

NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Ansley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, capt. George, which left this port in June last for London. But that ship having been captured on her passage and sent to France, the above letter and inclosures have failed in their destination.

Three certificates, viz.

Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Higheross, Great Britain.

ZACCHEUS COLLINS.

Philadelphia, november 8. 2aw6w

For Freight or Charter,

To any Port in Europe,

THE SLOOP

STORK,

ONE hundred and forty-one tons burthen—Staunch and well built, and sails fast.—For terms apply to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

January 17 §1w

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the

ship DIANA, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown
Venetian Red
Purple Brown
Patent white
White lead
Red lead } PAINTS
Coleothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Savannah,

TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,
The fast sailing ship

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBEN, Master,

NOW lying the first wharf below Market Street—has handsome accommodations for passengers—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to

N. & J. Frazer,
No. 95, South Front Street.

Who have on hand, and for Sale,

Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molasses in hhds, Teneriffe wine, &c. &c

December 27 3tawtl.

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Master;

WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

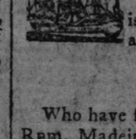
JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.
White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

For Sale or Charter,



The Snow

GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1400 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP

Sally Butler,

Captain CHISHOLM,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,

A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Peter Gill, late of the District of Southwark, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts duly attested to.

JOHN MURPHY,
PETER SCRAVENDYKE,
THOMAS FARRELL, } Executors.

Philad. Jan. 16, 1798. *2aw4w

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second Street, the corner of Chesnut street,

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

December 20. §

For Londonderry,

The Brig

SUKEY,

William Whitten, master.

A staunch good vessel, has the greater part of her cargo on board, and will sail as soon as the navigation permits. If speedy application is made, a few casks will be taken on freight; for which, and passage, apply to the Captain, at Cuthbert's wharf, or the subscribers.

John Skyrin,
Laudenberger's wharf, or
George Dobson,
No. 25 South 3d Street.

Fresh Fruit and Wine,

DIRECT FROM MALAGA,

By the brig Johanna, capt. Thiessen, arrived at Marcus Hook,

1000 casks fine Bloom Raisins
300 Boxes, 300 Jars } do. do. do.
340 Boxes, and 120 Half boxes } fine Muscatel do.
100 Boxes lemons
100 Jars grapes
100 Kegs of figs
7 Bags soft shell'd almonds
60 Boxes Jordan almond kernels
8 Pipes, 21 Hogsheads } Red Catalonia Wine
50 Hogsheads, 200 Qr. casks } Malaga Wine
100 Qr. casks fine Mountain do.
30 Qr. casks Colemenar do.

Apply to

Edward Dunant,
No. 149, South Front street.

Who will Freight or Charter,

The said Brigantine

JOHANNA,

Being a Dane of about 200 tons burthen, for any port in Europe.

January 19 *3teod

THE SHIP

AMIABLE,

D. C. TILLINGHAST, Master,
For Amsterdam,

CAN take in about 40 tons of goods to complete her cargo. She is intended to sail the first opening—for freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Bright's wharf, or to

Jeremiah Warder.

January 18 3t.

The Subscriber

INFORMS those whom it may interest or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed *Monday, the twenty-sixth day of February next,* to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-house in this city, on the subject of his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Law—and that their attendance is desired.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16. cot26thF

TO BE SOLD,

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the house, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a stable, and other improvements.—The house is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in good repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central position and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 89, Vine Street—of

ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.

January 11 §

W. HAYDON,

Delineator of Drawing—from London,

(Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as usual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewise, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous to those that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 9. §2w

☞ The owners of the Brigantine Mercury, William Uron, master, captured by a Spanish privateer and sold at Ceuta in last December, may receive interesting information respecting her, by applying to the Department of State.

* * The Printers in the sea-port towns of the United States will render a service to the concerned, by inserting the above in their newspapers. Jan 3.

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d60t

LOST,

IN this City, on Sunday November 26. 1797, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing 8 notes of hand to READ & PIERIE, as follows,

John Duffield's, for	441 dollars	73 cents.
William M'Laws	435	37
George Way's	177	19
John Doaks	11	99
Edward Clayton's	69	
Do.	30	
Do.	27	
John Brown's	£106-15-11	

One 10 dollar Bank of Pennsylvania note—an order upon Walter Franklin, Esq. in favor of Charles Read, and sundry other papers that can be of no use but to the owners. Payment of the aforesaid notes of hand being stop'd, a reward of 15 dollars shall be paid to the person or persons bringing said pocket book with the aforesaid contents to Read and Pierie, No. 65, Chesnut Street and no questions asked.

January 19 *3tedt3t.

War-Office of the United States,

January the 1st, 1798.

WHEREAS frauds have been practised, in obtaining Warrants for Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental Army, by the production of forged instruments. To check in future such impositions, it has been thought adviseable; that all persons, having claims for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as legal representative, or by virtue of any instrument or deed of transfer, be required to forward their respective claims to the War Office, on or before the first day of January 1799 in order that such claims may be duly examined, adjusted and determined upon.

To substantiate such claims, a strict observance of the rules heretofore issued from the War Office will be indispensable; and in addition to what is required by the said rules, the certificate of the acknowledgement of a Deed or Power of Attorney, must also set forth the place of residence and occupation of the claimant or person making such acknowledgment; and when the proof of personal knowledge is by a witness or witnesses, their place or places of residence must be set forth in like manner.

JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'ry of War.

Jan. 7. d6w

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. eo1m *nov.* 16.

To Cabinet Makers, Joiners, &c.

Cavanagh & Hearn,

Pine-street, near the New-Market,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hope, by their unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. The Partnership between them and Joseph B. Barry, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Cavanagh and Hearn have just received a quantity of St. Domingo and Honduras Mahogony, which they intend to sell on very reasonable termss for cash. Orders from the country most punctually executed. Vineers of all kinds cut as usual.

Jan. 15. 2aw4w

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS,

And all disorders of the Breast and Lungs,

Church's Cough Drops

Is a medicine unequalled by any other in the world.

CERTIFICATE.

"I hereby certify, that I have been cured of a most severe Cough, Cold, and violent pain in my breast, by taking only a few doses of Dr. CHURCH's Cough Drops. CHARLES BEVANS,"

Sail Maker, Spruce street wharf, Philadelphia.

From a London Paper.

To Dr. CHURCH.

SIR,

Having been recently restored from the brink of the grave, by your invaluable medicine, I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a similar complaint. I had been afflicted with a most dreadful asthma for about twenty-three years. I never for years got any rest, my cough was so troublesome in the night; and used to discharge an almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding short that I could not walk across my room. Providentially hearing of your Cough Drops, I took them; and, through taking them alone, I am now, blessed be God! restored to perfect health. My case is well known to the members of the Ebenezar Chapel, in Lincoln's-Inn-Field, of which I am also a member; and any of them will gladly satisfy any inquiry concerning the truth of what I say. I am, Sir, your grateful servant,

NATHANIEL LANGWORTHY,
No. 8, Smith's-court, Great Windmill-street, Hay-market.

Witness,
N. LANGWORTHY, jun. No. 40,
Pultney-street, Golden-square.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS

Are prepared and sold (only) by the inventor and sole proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Medicine Store, No. 1 South Third-street, next the Market, Philadelphia; and by appointment, at New-York, by Messrs. Staples and Co. 169 Pearl-street, and Miss Wedman, 112 William-street.

Dr. Church may be consulted every day, at his office, 158 South Front-street, Philadelphia.

January 9. 3aw3w

All Persons

Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are solicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.

nov. 29 1797 §

Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY

SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth street.

December 28. 1w

On SATURDAY, 27th inst.
At 6 o'clock in the evening, will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Coffee-house,

An elegant House, No. 78,

IN Walnut-street, which is 25 feet front, by 171 feet deep, with a lot adjoining 20 1-2 feet wide, by 72 feet 9 inches deep; this lot is back of the house occupied by George Willing, Esq. The house is completely finished in every respect. It is 50 feet deep, has two large parlours, the front one 24 feet, the back 21 by 18 1-2 feet; a handsome drawing room 24 1-2 by 24 feet; the rooms below, the drawing room, and chamber adjoining, have mahogany doors, and these rooms, as well as the rooms above them, have a communication with each other; the height in the first and second stories are 12 feet, and those rooms have stucco cornices and nine rooms up stairs, besides the garrets, which are divided into three rooms, a good kitchen, wash and milk house, shower and plunging baths, a large ice house, a pump in the yard, and a 3 feet 3 inch alley, that leads into Fourth-street. The cellars are laid with lime and floored with two inch plank and plastered: the yard is well paved, and the house is clear of ground rent; it is rented for one year for 400 pounds per annum from the 4th of November last. Two brick stables in Walnut-street, with two coach houses, one of them will hold two carriages, the other one; the smallest stable has room for three, and the largest for four horses: it is 21 feet front on Walnut-street, by 50 feet 3 inches deep; they have excellent lofts over them, and are now rented for 100 pounds per annum; the cellar is arched and laid with two inch plank, and will hold about 100 pipes of wine; is clear of ground rent; has the privilege of an 11 1-2 feet alley, that leads into Fifth street.

Also, a large brick store, 33 feet front on fourth street, by 50 deep, which might at a small expence be turned into a handsome dwelling house, having been so contrived in the building: it has a yard 48 feet six inches deep, by 24 wide; has a rain water pump and necessary, and the cellar is laid with two inch plank, and is now rented at 250 pounds per annum; the rent was paid down for 18 months. This building is subject to a ground rent of eleven dollars and three quarters per annum.

A lot situate on the east side of Fourth-street, 20 feet front by 50 feet, it joins on the end of Dr. Rush's lot, and has the privilege of a three feet alley adjoining, it is subject to a ground rent of six dollars per annum.

Purchasers, before the sale, may apply to the subscriber, GEORGE MEADE, or
FOOTMAN & CO. auctioneers.

BALL.

Mr. Francis respectfully informs his scholars, and the public in general, that his third practising Ball will be on Thursday the 25th, at the new Assembly Room, South Fourth Street, between Chesnut and Walnut street—Ladies tickets to be had by applying to the scholars of Mr. Francis, or at his house No. 70 North Eighth Street.—Gentlemen's tickets one dollar each, to be had of Mr. Francis, at the Academy, or at his house.

Mr. Francis likewise informs the Subscribers to the Select Balls, that the next will be on Tuesday the 30th—Those subscribers who have not yet received their tickets, are requested to apply for them as above.

Mr. Francis continues to take Scholars as usual.

Jan. 22. dat

FOR SALE,
By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.
No 8, Chesnut-street,
One hundred and eighty bales
BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzz nahs	Tanda Coffaes
Guzzies	Bmertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.
December 1. 5

JUST RECEIVED,
(via New-York)
AND NOW OPENING, BY
GEORGE DOBSON,

No 25, south Third street,
An extensive and general assortment of
HABERDASHERY, viz.

Best London mixt Pins	Galloons and Ferrets
Common do. do.	Worsted Bindings, assorted colours
Makenzie's super, patent white chapel Needles	Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly assorted	White Edgings
Lisle do. no. 130 to 500, regularly assorted	Black and coloured Chinese Ribbands
Coloured do.	Sattin and figured do.
Black sewing Silks	Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Coloured do. and Twist	Velvet & pelon Sattins
Silk and cotton Wires	French Cambrick
Do. do. Ribbands	Scotch do.
Shirt Moulds and Wires	Plain gilt and plated Buttons
Black brush Feathers	

And a compleat assortment of Goods, suitable to the present and approaching season, at reduced prices Dec. 6. dtf

Princeton—*New-Jersey.*

To be Sold,

THAT neat and convenient House in which the late Mrs. Ann Witherspoon, now Mrs. Ann Walker, lived; together with all the appurtenances. The house is two stories high, of frame work, and painted. There are are four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms on the second floor. The cellars are dry, and the garret spacious—The back yard is paved with stones. In it are a well of excellent water, an oven, a smoke house, and house for ashes—and behind it a carriage house; hay loft, granary, and convenient stables, with four stalls for horses, and four for neat cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon the street, and 254 feet deep, somewhat more than one half of which is made into a kitchen garden of an excellent soil.

For terms, which will be made very reasonable, apply to the reverend
Samuel S. Smith.
January 19 2aw4w

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of
PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.
December 2. 3awtf

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, For Sale, corner of Second and Pine streets.
December 26. eotf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, *JANUARY* 23.

SCIPIO—No. XIII.

It would be neither useful nor entertaining to remark on the communications which passed between our minister and the directory, relative to the British treaty, *after they had told him they had made up their mind how to act.* He seems to have been afraid to represent the sentiments of the Executive on this subject; apprehending they might be disagreeable to the directory, and make them suspect his personal devotion to their will, which, on so many occasions he had manifested. By this timidity, he must have contributed to alarm their jealousy, and not to appease it. While he pretended to justify and support the Executive in respect to the treaty, he appears to have distrusted the goodness of his cause, and by this diffidence to have animated the discontent of France. I shall pass over the uncertainties, contrarieties and idle conjectures to be found in his letters to the Secretary of State. They may have been meant to keep the mind of the President in anxious and painful suspense, or they may have been designed to leave the ex-minister at full liberty, at a future day, to join in supporting that nation in demanding an abrogation of the treaty with Britain. If he has so dubiously, so jesuitically, so insincerely defended the measures of America in relation to foreign nations, and particularly the treaty with Britain, that he can now, without inconsistency advocate the proceedings of France; all men must agree, he has been the unfaithful representative of the United States. Will any person doubt after reading Mr. Monroe's pamphlet, on which side he now stands in the controversy between France and his native country. He has avowed his object in his publication to be, to denounce the Executive for what he calls injustice and perfidy towards France. He has recapitulated no less than fourteen charges to make good his denunciation, running over a period of several years which embraces the whole space of his ministry at Paris. Is it possible that Mr. Monroe could have truly and cordially *endeavoured* to fulfil the views of the President as the minister of the United States to the French republic, if he differed from him in sentiment, and disapproved of his measures, or suspected his objects? How can it be reconciled, that he remained more than two years in a ministry subject to the direction of the President, and for aught that appears, would have willingly remained for ever if in his power; and that when he has been recalled, he has written a book of accusations against his employer, in which, he endeavours to prove that, relative to France, the Executive has been either unwise, or unjust, or dishonourable, and has furnished just cause for the complaints of that nation? After this, is it surprising that citizen Barras, President of the directory, in the valedictory delivered to Mr. Monroe at his taking leave of France, should have taken that occasion to pronounce an invective against our President, and an eulogy on our minister? Did not this demonstrate that the directory believed the sentiments of the minister and of the President to be at variance, and that the former had been subservient to the views of France? Else, why were the directory disposed to permit Mr. Monroe always to remain in his ministry, why have they refused, not only to receive, but even to hear his successor, gen. Pinckney, than whom, no American truly attached to the good of his country, could be less exceptionable—why, at this moment have our three envoys been so long delayed, or perhaps sent back without an audience? To them no personal objection has been, or can be made. The only answer that occurs to me, to these questions is, that France, having so long been indulged with a minister more useful to it, than to America; a minister who did every thing to inspire the directory with confidence in him, but nothing to inspire them with confidence in the Executive, a minister who represented himself to that, in proportion as he disregarded the interests of this government, was displeased at his recall, and may have taken up the opinion that she is intitled to have at all times a minister from America, equally condescending, obsequious and submissive. In the present disagreement between the two nations, if an argument more forcible than the rest to support the act of the Executive in removing this minister was sought for, the panegyric of citizen Barras on our minister's conduct would furnish it.

To confirm the statement which I have made of Mr. Monroe's negligence respecting the British treaty, I must present to the public an extract from the letter of the secretary of state to him, dated 13th June, 1795. It is as follows: "But the principal matter which now demands attention is what concerns the late treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

"Of the views of the government of the United States on this subject, you have long since been possessed as well before as subsequent to its ratification. These views were communicated to you for the sole purpose of furnishing you with the means of removing objections and dispelling jealousies. By your own representations both objections and jealousies existed. It has been therefore a matter of no small surprize to the President, that during so long a period you contented yourself merely with having those means in your possession without applying them to the object for which they were transmitted.

"As early as October last *you predicted* that if Mr. Jay's treaty should be ratified, it would excite great discontent in France. Early in November you mentioned the arrival of Mr. Fauchet extremely dissatisfied with the treaty; adding that he was well received and would therefore be attended to. On the 6th December you acknowledge the receipt of my letter of September 12th, written subsequently to the ratification of the treaty, to repeat and further explain the principles and views of the government concerning it. Mr. Adet's objections to the treaty and their refutation accompanied my letter. And with such means in your hands, means amply sufficient to vindicate the conduct of the United States, not less regret than surprize is excited that no attempt was made to apply them to the highly important use for which they were sent. Although you anticipated discontents, although the symptoms of discontent appeared, although these symptoms unattended to and unallayed might increase to an inflammation, and Mr. Fauchet's arrival with all his dissatisfaction and prejudices about him would assuredly add to the irritation; yet you were silent and inactive, until on the 15th February you were alarmed by the project of the directory accidentally communicated to you by the minister of foreign affairs of sending to this country an envoy extraordinary to represent to our government their decision concerning the treaty with Great Britain, "that they considered the treaty of alliance between us as ceasing to exist from the moment the treaty was ratified." Your letter of the 20th of the same month, describes your second interview with the minister on the project of sending an envoy extraordinary, and the reasons you urged to dissuade them from it, were certainly very cogent. Your letter of the 10th March, informs us the project was laid aside, and your letter of the 25th of March, that you had an audience of the directory on the subject, and that they had agreed to suspend to propose their proposed extraordinary mission, until the points in question should be discussed between you and the minister for foreign affairs. *The result of this audience appears satisfactory, and from the good effect produced by the partial explanations then given, may be calculated the happy consequences of the full communications which might have been made, and which for so long a time you had possessed the means of making, in vindication of the government you represent. That these were not made, that they had not been made even so late as the 25th of March, is again to be extremely regretted, because the justice, the honor and the faith of our country, were questioned, and consequently their most important interests were at stake.* (Page 365.)

This document shall close the illustration of this instance of Mr. Monroe's misconduct—In justifying himself, it is true he has stated that he conceived it most prudent, to observe silence on this topic, which he terms remaining on the defensive: but in a case like this, what sort of defence was silence? Did silence dispel jealousies? Did silence efface the misconceptions which had been produced by the wicked misrepresentations of the treaty, so industriously invented, and reiterated on this side the water, by the French faction? Did silence vindicate the justice and honor of America, from the vile aspersions thrown on both, not only by some of our citizens, but even by members of our legislative bodies? Did silence vindicate the executive from the infinite calumnies which were circulated by the editor of the Aurora, the *confidential friend and correspondent* of citizen Monroe? Or was not silence the part which by the French faction, was prescribed to him to him to act, as best calculated to weaken and embarrass the administration of our own government and to promote their turbulent and vicious projects.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY—JANUARY 19.
Debate on Foreign Intercourse.
[Continued from yesterday's Gazette.]

Mr. N. SMITH said the present bill was limited in its operation to two years; of course, if the gentleman from Virginia wanted no more than to alter the present establishment, at some future period he should suffer the establishment to continue as it had been, until such period arrived; and in the two years contemplated in the bill would probably expire. He must say, however, that although he considered it clear that congress had the power to regulate the salaries of our ministers to foreign courts, it was equally clear that they had no power by the constitution to determine on their destination or grade. The power of making treaties necessarily carried with it the power of establishing ministers; the power of executing the laws of nations, implies the subordinate power to establish the necessary diplomatic agencies. Our foreign relations being placed in the hands of the executive, and all our correspondence with foreign nations being through him, were strong circumstances in favor of the position. But it had been said, as the power of regulating salaries was in Congress they might, by refusing to allow the necessary salaries, defeat any appointment the executive might make; or by allowing a low salary actually reduce the grade from what the president had established; and our government had been said to be a government of checks and balances. He said this brought into view an old topic of discussion which was to him not a matter of regret. The great land marks of our constitution could not be too clearly ascertained, and from the importance and intricacy of the subject, it could hardly be too often discussed. That our's was a government of checks and balances in a certain sense he would admit, though not by any means in the sense contended for by gentlemen. He said the government was divided into three principal departments, the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judiciary; each of these had in it checks. The president in the executive department was checked by the senate; in the legislative department the senate, the house of representatives and the qualified approbation of the President were reciprocally checks upon each other. In the judiciary, certain appeals of writs of error were provided as checks. But that one of these great departments was designed by the constitution to check another by refusing to act, he altogether denied. Indeed the acts of each were necessary in order to give force and effect to the other. The legislature would in vain make laws if the executive might refuse to put them in force, or if the judiciary might disregard them; and equally vain is it for the executive to exert himself for the good of the nation in his regular constitutional functions, if the legislature will withhold from him its aid. He said so far from this, the three departments should move in perfect unison; they should move with as much regularity as the machinery of a clock, each part supporting the others; and the moment that one of these departments will refuse to exercise its constitutional functions, in order to give force and effect to the regular constitutional acts of the others, the utmost disorder must pervade our whole political machine. No one department could be considered as the favorite of the constitution, but the same observations were applicable to the whole. It was not in the power of the legislature to reverse a single decision of the lowest court acting under the constitution and laws of the United States. If such a decision was so manifestly wrong as to prove corruption in the judges, still the legislature could do no more than impeach the judges; while they cannot under any pretext interfere with the judgment. He asked if this was admitted, whether the house will assume the power of judging over the head of the supreme executive in matters within his province. He apprehended the true rule to be this, that whenever the regular constitutional acts of one department come incidentally before another, no enquiry is to be made into their policy or propriety, but they are presumed for the best. The executive had found it indispensable to establish a minister at Berlin, and to raise the grades of those at Lisbon and Madrid. It was the *duty* of the legislature to provide salaries: in doing this they might enquire relative to the expence of living at each court, and the stile of living proper for an American minister to assume; and indeed any other considerations except the propriety of establishing them, their grades and their appointments. These, he said, were subjects which should be laid aside in their deliberations, being already settled by the regular constitutional authorities for the purpose. It had been said that this power in the executive would give him an influence over the legislature. He conceived it a sufficient answer to this argument to say such was the constitution. It therefore had no other effect than what was probably designed by the framers of that instrument. It was, however, worthy of remark, that the advocates for the absolute control of the house of representatives over the executive, generally founded their arguments rather upon what they suppose *defects in the constitution*, than on the obvious meaning of the constitution itself. In the room of contending for a genuine fair construction of it, they contend against it as it is. He was ready to admit that those gentlemen were of opinion the constitution had given too much power to the executive, and this as far as it went might be their excuse; but they should bring forward an amendment in the regular constitutional way: and he presumed gentlemen would do this, did they not know its probable fate. It had been said that the president had already abused this power by appointing to office gentlemen of the same political sentiments with himself. This had been called "*executive patronage*," and the present majorities in the two houses of congress seemed to be attributed to the overgrown influence of the executive. It had also been said, the executive had determined in future not to appoint any gentleman to office whose political opinions did not coincide with his own. That the executive had formed the resolution attributed to him he was ready to admit, because he thought it was high time such a determination was made. Could it be contended with all our present experience that it was proper to have a diplomatic agent who, regardless of his duty, could place himself at the head of a faction in opposition to those from whom he received his appointment? Could it be proper to have an executive agent in office who, harbouring sentiments hostile to the government could secretly defeat the very measures he publicly advocated; "initiating" a foreign minister into certain "*mysteries*" holding "an *official* language and a language *confidential*"? Can it indeed be proper to have in office a man who makes "*precious confessions*"? Mr. Smith said, the position this country had assumed during the present European war, was one of all others the most difficult to support even in absolute governments. A neutral state must be supposed to excite the jealousy of all the belligerent parties; but in a republican government where every individual may freely indulge himself in political speculations, and where some may be found unnatural enough to use their utmost exertion in exciting the jealousies and suspicions of one of the powers at war, the situation is rendered still more complicated and embarrassing. In such a state of things it was of the utmost importance that the Executive and ministers should go *heart* and *hand* together; that the minister should feel an interest in reconciling foreign nations to the acts of our government, that they should feel zealous in their attempts to banish suspicions and restore harmony whenever there may be the least interruption of it, and not use every effort to widen the breach between our government and a foreign nation in order to "draw closer the bands of union between an inveterate faction in this country and such foreign powers. He said while he admitted that the executive had lately, and probably would for the future appoint to office such only as were of similar political sentiments with himself, (which he admitted because he thought such conduct proper and not because he knew any thing about it) he would not admit that the President ever selected a member of the legislature for the purpose of influencing their conduct, nor would he admit that it ever had or would in this country have any influence on the legislature. It was well known that salaries were low, he believed, designed merely for support, with a very moderate compensation for the time they were necessarily employed in public service; but if gentlemen could show that salaries were so high as to render offices objects of competition he would join them in a reduction of any such salary; for his part he did not believe a prospect of appointment ever had the least influence upon a single member of the legislature; and he would call on gentlemen, who drew these unfair conclusions respecting the *motives* of members, to say whether the state of their own hearts had been their standard by which to judge of others; he would call on the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) whether *his* heart was his standard while he was yesterday indulging his illiberal suspicions relative to an honorable member from S. Carolina who received a foreign appointment during the late session of Congress. Mr. Smith asked unless this was the source, from whence did they draw such conclusions? Surely they had no proofs on which to found them; human motives were beyond the reach of proof, and unless gentlemen draw their assertions, from the source he had mentioned their assertions must rest upon the mere dreams of idle conjecture. He said, if it was admitted that the house were to assume to itself the right to interfere in foreign intercourse they should call for all the information in the possession of the Executive in order to enable them to make a right judgment on the subject, and in future assume the power in all its forms, and immediately become the organ of foreign intercourse. Mr. Smith concluded by saying that, aside from these considerations the observations made by the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Pinckney) had in his mind conclusive force; indeed, as it respected the court of Berlin our minister had been sent there to negociate a treaty; what was the state of that business they knew not, a treaty might be on the point of being concluding, and to rashly interpose without knowing any thing about the business would be unsafe and unwise.

(Debate to be continued.)

MONDAY, January 22

Mr. D. Foster, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made an unfavourable report upon several petitions, which was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Macon presented the petition of John Vadereſs, praying for compensation for his services during the war, which was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Sitgreaves, from the committee appointed on the subject of W. Blount's conspiracy, reported two letters which had been received by the committee; one from the Chevalier de Yrujo, denying that he had at any time given or promised any money, or other reward to John Philips Ripley, as stated in the deposition of Abraham Holden; he acknowledges that whilst he was in New-York, that Ripley was arrested for debt, and that from his having spoken well of his character to Mr. Stoughton, the Spanish Consul there, that that gentleman became bail for him. The letter from Mr. Ripley is confirmative of this statement.—Both were ordered to be printed.

The President of the United States informed the House, by message, that he had approved and signed an act for the relief of John Frank.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill providing the means of Foreign Intercourse; when Mr. Nicholas's amendment being under consideration, Messrs, Griswold, Bayard and Dennis spoke in opposition to it, and Mr. Brent in its support. No question was taken, and the committee had leave to sit again.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.
January 18.

Dr. Leib presented a petition from Anthony Wright, praying compensation for proving powder; which was read and referred.

Mr. Philson presented a petition from a number of the citizens of Lycoming county, praying a new election district may be laid out, and that the place of holding the election may be in future at the town of Beula; which was read and referred.

Mr. Shnyder reported a bill to erect the town of Northumberland into a borough; which was read, and made the order of the day for this day fortnight.

Mr. Marshall reported a bill supplementary to the act for extending the powers of the commissioners of Huntingdon county, enabling them to assess and collect a further sum for erecting the public buildings in the said county, which was read and made the order of the day for Friday week.

Mr. Brown made report in favor of the petition from the minister, vestry, &c. of St. John's church, in the county of Chester, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Ball reported a bill enabling the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania to vacate the seats of such of their members as do not attend at the meetings of their board—which was read and made the order of the day for Saturday week.

Mr. W. M'Clay reported a bill for granting a sum of money to the Trustees of the Academy in Bucks County which was read and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Marshall reported a bill enabling the commissioners of Huntingdon county to compensate Benjamin Elliot for certain services, which was read and made the order of the day for Friday week.

Mr. Evans reported a bill on behalf of the petitioners authorising them to raise by way of lottery, five hundred dollars for erecting a school-house in the township of New Hanover in the county of Montgomery, which was read and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Eyerly read a bill in his place for purchasing and distributing the laws of the state and of the United States, which was made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Bennet reported against the bills for selling the one half of the reserved tracts adjoining Erie, Franklin, Warren, Waterford and Beaver, and for authorising the Governor to appoint commissioners for selling the remaining half part of Beaver-town lots.

Mr. Evans laid a resolution on the table relative to the election of three Bank Directors.

Mr. Shnyder called up his resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary in the law for regulating hawkers and pedlars, which was agreed to.

Dr. Preston offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the laws relative to apprentices, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Carpenter laid a resolution on the table for the appointment of a committee to consider the propriety of erecting a poor house in the county of Lancaster.

A committee was appointed to join a committee of the Senate to visit the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Mr. Waln reported a bill eſtabliſhing a ſyſtem of bankruptcy, which was read and made the order of the day for Tueſday week.

The bill to authorize the Governor to incorporate a company for erecting a permanent bridge over the river Schuylkill was read a ſecond time and agreed to.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill to erect the town of Chambersburgh into a borough; Mr. Ball in the chair, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

January 19.

Mr. Frailey preſented a petition from a number of the citizens of Bucks county, praying that the juriſdiction of the courts of common pleas, quarter ſeſſions and orphan's may be as heretofore placed in juſtices of the peace, which was read and referred to the committee appointed on the judiciary ſyſtem.

Mr. Whitehill preſented a petition from John Hazlewood, praying compenſation for certain ſervices rendered during the late war, which was read and referred.

Mr. Frailey preſented a petition from a number of the citizens of Berks county praying a ſum of money may be granted them to improve Tulpehocken road, which was read and referred to the committee on roads and inland navigation.

Mr. Campbell made report in favor of the petition of Francis Johnſon, receiver general of the land office.

The report of the committee appointed to try the conteſted election of Montgomery county, relative to the expences, was called up for a ſecond reading, and after ſome converſation, was poſtponed.

Mr. Kelly reported a bill to endow an academy in the Borough of York, which was read and made the order of the day for this day fortnight.

The bill to provide for the erection of a houſe of employment in the county of Cheſter, was read a third time and paſſed.

The bill for erecting the town of Chambersburgh into a borough, was read a ſecond time and re-committed.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill to provide for defraying the expences which may be incurred in ſurveying a tract of land for Cornplanter, a Seneca chief, Mr. Ball in the chair—this bill was agreed to with amendments.

Adjourned.

RICHMOND, January 10.

In the Houſe of Delegates,

Friday, Dec. 29th, 1797.

Whereas the houſe of Delegates are of opinion that the right of impeachment is excluſively veſted in them by the conſtitution, but are alſo deſirous that the ſenate ſhould, to give additional force to a meaſure intended to promote the public good, paſs a reſolution, diſapproving the conduct of the grand jury, of which this houſe have already declared their cenſure:

Reſolved therefore, That a copy of the memorial of certain inhabitants of Albemarle, Amherſt, Fluvanna, and Goochland, complaining of a preſentment of a federal grand jury, in May, 1797, by which the letters of certain members of the late congreſs to their conſtituents were preſented as a grievance, be ſent up to the ſenate for their information.

In Senate,

Friday, Dec. 5th, 1797.

The ſenate having taken into conſideration the reſolution of the houſe of delegates, that the petition of ſundry inhabitants of the counties of Albemarle, Amherſt, Fluvanna, and Goochland, ſhould be ſent up to their body for information, withholding from them, at the ſame time, the reſolution of that houſe upon the ſaid petition, have come to the following reſolutions:

1ſt. *Reſolved*, That it will ever be the judgment of this houſe invariably to adhere to the principles of the conſtitution, to the ſupport of which their oaths and their duty bind them.

2d. *Reſolved*, That they conceive it a fundamental principle of that conſtitution, that the ſenate cannot act upon any caſe, where a remedy for an exiſting evil is contemplated, or petitioned for, or the will of the people is to be expreſſed, except as ſupervisors of the opinions of the houſe of delegates thereon, of courſe, that no determination upon ſuch a ſubject can originate with them.

3d. *Reſolved therefore*, That this houſe (not deciding upon the merits of the ſaid petition) expreſs their determination, that they conſider all acts of the houſe of delegates, that go to redreſs the grievances of their fellow citizens, or to expreſs the will of the people upon any ſubject, without the participation of the ſenate (except by way of impeachment) as derogatory to the conſtitutional privileges of this houſe.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 16

Agreeably to the act of the Legiſlature for incorporating the Bank of Alexandria, an election was held yeſterday by the Stockholders for the choice of nine Directors, for the enſuing year. The following perſons were duly elected.

William Herbert	1078
Richard Conway	1008
William Wilſon	963
William Hodgſon	890
John Fitzgerald	842
Jonah Thompſon	829
James Patton	769
John T. Rickets	655
John Janny	499

January 17.

At a meeting of the Bank Directors held yeſterday, William Herbert was choſen Preſident and George Gilpin elected to fill the vacancy in the Directorſhip occaſioned by his appointment.

In Council January 4, 1794.

The governor laid before the board letters patent under the hand and ſeal of the Preſident of the United States, recognizing Jonathan Swift, Eſq. of Alexandria, as Vice Conſul for the kingdom of Sweden, within the diſtrict of Columbia, and ſea ports on the river Potomac, in Virginia.

CHARLESTON, (*S. C.*) December 14.

USEFUL HINT.

The wines drank at the entertainments of the Chineſe, have no reſemblance to thoſe of Europe, either in taſte or quality. They do not procure them from the *vine*, but from *rice* of a particular kind. The method of preparing this wine is, to lay the rice to ſteep for twenty or thirty days in water, into which ingredients of a different nature, as fancy may dictate, are ſucceſſively thrown. It is afterwards boiled. As ſoon as it becomes diſſolved by the heat, it immediately ferments and throws up a vaporous ſcum, not much unlike that of new wines. A very pure liquor is found under this ſcum, which is drawn off, and poured into earthen veſſels well varniſhed. Of the remaining lees a ſpirit is made, little inferior in ſtrength to ſome in Europe; it is even ſometimes ſtronger, and much more inflammable.

January 1.

His Excellency Robert Liſton, his Britannick Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the United States, and his lady, arrived laſt evening in this city, on a tour thro' the Southern ſtates—he has taken his lodgings at Mr. Kerr's in Broad-ſtreet.

NASSAU, (N. P.) December 1.

On the 22d of laſt month two ſeamen who formerly belonged to the ſhip Thomas, Macquee, a Liverpool gunneaman, arrived here from Long Iſland; and a few days afterwards four more of the ſame crew arrived from Watling's Iſland. The two from Long Iſland give the following narrative:

"Anthony Bayert, boatſwain, and Richard Woodbridge, mariner, late of the ſhip Thomas of Liverpool, declare, that on the 5th of Auguſt, 1797, the ſaid veſſel ſailed from Malamba, on the coaſt of Africa, with a cargo of ſlaves, bound to the Weſt-Indies: That no material occurrence happened till about the end of the month, when the ſlaves, by means of the women, roſe upon the captain and crew, many of whom they murdered, and took poſſeſſion ſparing the lives of the deponents and ſome others to work the ſhip back to Africa; That 57 days thereafter, being nearly deſtitute of proviſions, and altogether of water, they ſaw two veſſels, to which the negroes ordered to give chace; they came up with one which proving to be a brigantine, without a ſoul on board, having "The Robert of Charleſton" painted on her ſtern: The negroes immediately jumped on board, drank what liquor they could find, and then returned on board the ſhip: after dark the deponents, taking the advantage of the ſituation of the negroes, with four others got on board the brig, cut the laſhings from the ſhip, and made ſail, and effected their eſcape, none of the negroes being able to ſteer the ſhip after them. On the eighth day after leaving the ſhip the brig was driven a ſhore in a gale of wind, in the night of Oct. 30th, upon the north ſide of Long Iſland."

Daniel Maney and Henry Miller, who came from Watling's Iſland, ſay, the Thomas ſailed from Africa Auguſt 5th, with a cargo of 365 ſlaves, and that on the 2d of September the ſlaves roſe and murdered all ſhip's company, excepting ſeven or eight who got into the jolly boat, and ten whom they ſpared to work the ſhip. The negroes ordered the ſailors to keep the ſhip's head always to the riſing of the ſun, and threatened them with immediate death, ſhould they deviate from that courſe. In this poſition the ſhip was kept for about 40 days, during which time the negroes drank all the liquor except the wine, which they ſaid was ſome of their blood; of courſe it fell to the ſailors. They alſo threw overboard every barrel of beef, under the idea of its being negro fleſh. The ſituation of the unfortunate ſurvivors of the crew was the moſt dreadful that can be imagined. At laſt, when all the proviſions and water were expended, the negroes permitted the long boat to be hoiſted out, as they were told by the ſeamen that water could be obtained and brought to them in a day and night. The object of the ſailors was to get away from them; but the negroes would ſuffer only two white men to go on board with ten blacks, who were furniſhed with caſks to hold water. A breeze ſpringing up, the ſhip hove to, and took the people out of the boat. It was now agreed on by the negroes, to put every white except a boy, to death the next morning, and the knowledge of this their intention determined the ſailors to make their eſcape if poſſible that night. Four men accordingly got into the boat, under pretence of making her faſt aſtern, and gave the reſt a call, but they were ſo feeble having been three days without victuals or drink, that they could not follow. Finding there was no time to loſe, Daniel Maney let go the rope that held the boat, which dropt aſtern. Next morning the ſhip was not to be ſeen. In the boat were an old top gallant ſail, one oar and a maſt. Hoiſted ſail, and ſtood as near as could be gueſſed, being without compaſs, a W. N. W. courſe. On the 7th day after leaving the ſhip made land, run the boat on ſhore, and got into the woods in queſt of water, having been without any ſo long as three days before they left the ſhip. They fortunately found ſome, and when a little refreſhed they made for a houſe they had ſeen from an eminence; on reaching it they found they were on Wadling's Iſland; and with gratitude they acknowledged that they experienced every benevolent and humane attention and kindneſs from the inhabitants.

The Members

OF the Society of the Sons of St George, eſtabliſhed at Philadelphia, for the advice and aſſiſtance of Engliſhmen in diſtreſs, are requeſted to attend a Quarterly Meeting of the ſaid Society at the City Tavern, on Tueſday the 23d inſt. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. GEORGE D. VIS, Sec'ry.

January 17 3t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *JANUARY* 23.

DIED]—MARY FOULK, widow of Judah Foulk, Eſq. deceaſed, aged 78 years.

We hear with pleaſure, that RESOLVE SMITH, of New-Jerſey, who died a few days ſince, has left two hundred pounds in his will, for the uſe of the Pennſylvania hoſpital.

Yeſterday the mate of a veſſel fell from the yard-arm and fractured his ſcull in ſeveral places—he died in a few hours—A poor laboring man alſo fell from a great height, and broke his arm.

Married, on Thurſday evening laſt, by the rev. James Abercrombie, Mr. THOMAS FERGUSON, to Miſs SUSANNA MILLER, daughter of Alexander Miller, of this city.

——, on Saturday evening laſt, by the Rev. Doctor Collin, Mr. JOSEPH HERTZAG, merchant of this city, to the amiable and accompliſhed Miſs CATHARINE WILT, daughter of Mr. Abraham Wilt, merchant, of this city.

Letter from the Chevalier D'YRUJO, Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the United States from Spain, to the Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment againſt William Blount, dated January 19, 1798.

Philadelphia, 19th January, 1798.

SIR,

Having ſeen by the ſupplementary report of the committee which you laid before the houſe on Thurſday the 18th inſt. that Abraham Holden has declared that J. P. Ripley had received from me a ſum of money in New-York, to extricate him from a difficulty in which he found himſelf, I think it an indiſpenſable duty I owe to myſelf, to prove the total miſrepreſentation of the fact by the following ſtatement. Towards the latter end of laſt September, on my return at New-York from Boſton, I was informed that Mr. Ripley had been arreſted for debt, and that by the interpoſition of Governor Jay he had been prevented from going to priſon. Mr. Ripley ſhortly after applied to a merchant in New-York for a ſum of money in order to extricate himſelf finally from this embarraſſment, the gentleman applied to me for information reſpecting Mr. Ripley, and on my telling him I had every reaſon to conſider him as a young man of honor and integrity, he advanced him *on his notes*, the money he required, the amount of which I do not exactly recollect. Moreover, I think it neceſſary here to obſerve to you ſir, that from the firſt moment of my acquaintance with Mr. Ripley, I never have directly or indirectly, offered him any money or other reward, or in any ways hinted to compenſate him for his depoſition, as he was conſcious it was his duty, and in that light only have I viewed it. I have further reaſon to believe this motive was the only inducement he had to apply to me, at the commencement of the ſitting of the committee as it was an entire *voluntary* act of his own.

As the depoſition of Mr. Holden has been laid before congreſs, permit me, ſir, to requeſt of the committee to do the ſame with this letter, and, if neceſſary, to take the proper ſteps for the further elucidation of the above-mentioned fact, in order to remove any wrong impreſſion it might make on the public.

I have the honor to be, ſir,
your moſt obedient ſervant,
LE CHEVALIER D'YRUJO.

Samuel Sitgreaves, Eſq. Chairman of the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, for the impeachment of William Blount.

Extract of a letter from an American at Paris, dated Oct. 30.

"On the news of the peace with the Emperor, I expected univerſal rejoicings: but, either I am not capable of obſerving, or the people here do not diſcover that joy, which I expected to ſee viſibly depicted in every countenance; notwithſtanding there is great cauſe to rejoice. To account for this is not eaſy—unleſs we ſuppoſe that the variety of changes the people have undergone has produced a kind of apathy; or that, ſeeing the war likely to be continued with England (notwithſtanding the peace with Auſtria) by which their expences and their ſufferings are ſtill likely to be prolonged, they find that all thoſe hopes and proſpects of a return to tranquility, which have been held out to them from time to time by the government to be vain and illuſory.

"A proclamation of the directory, the 27th October, acquaints the nation with the intention of invading England; and calls upon them to *go there* and make the peace. If it is ſeriouſly their intention, and I believe it is, to go there, I am fully perſuaded that neither the expence nor the immenſe ſacrifice of lives which it will occaſion, will deter them from the attempt. The number of 100,000 troops is confidently ſpoken of, as deſtined to this attempt, and ſome magnify it to 200,000; and further, that *every veſſel* in France, to whatever power belonging, will be put in requiſition. Thus you may look for a general embargo; and ſhould you not hear from me, account for it on this ſcore.

"The directory hold out, that their invaſion is ſet on foot merely to deſtroy the actual government of England, and not to deſtroy the manufactures or injure individuals. How the deſtruction of the one can be effected without involving the other, I cannot conceive: the government cannot fall without involving the great maſs of people in the ſame common ruin—Though I can conceive that the whole body of the people may ſuffer from an invaſion, and yet the hands of the government be ſtrengthened.

"The changes Europe has undergone within theſe few years, and the further changes that are likely to take place, ſhould be regarded with attention by us. If any thing is wrong in our conſtitution, it has within itſelf the power of amendment; no violence is neceſſary; and happily, between the time of propoſing an alteration, and an amendment taking place, there is full time for reflection. Mankind appear to me too fond of change, from whence, perhaps, there is more ill than good to be received. Do not think that I advocate the ſtarcioning of antient prejudices, that oppreſs the people; no, far from it; neither would I wiſh to ſee changes for the ſake of trying experiments. The conſtitution of the United States is but of a few years ſtanding, yet it is highly reſpected abroad; it would be a ſhame to us, to be leſs ſo at home, conſidering the happineſs it has produced—our ſituation in every point of view, compare it with the actual ſituation of other countries, then aſk yourſelf if, under any other government, the people are more free or more happy; if under any government the laws are more faithfully executed, or juſtice better adminiſtered; view our laws and compare them with thoſe of other countries.—I think you will find them more mild, more juſt, and better defined. Regard the taxe and impoſitions of other countries, and compare ours with them; heavy as they may appear, we ſhall find them light, and leſs burdenſome on the lower order of people, than in any other country. Let us then be cautious how we find fault, or attempt innovations; at this moment leſs than any other ſhould we think of them; on the contrary, we ſhould ſupport our conſtitution by a joint effort, and give countenance to every officer elected by the people; and by our ſtrengthening the hands of government, it will have more power to protect the perſon and property of every individual citizen."

The amendment which earl Fitzwilliam propoſed in the Britiſh houſe of Lords to the addreſs in anſwer to the king's ſpeech; and againſt the non-adoption of which he proteſted, was to withold approbation of his majeſty's efforts to procure peace, as offering to the enemy conceſſions which committed the honor, dignity and intereſt of the Britiſh Empire. He appeared to wiſh a continuance of war till a monarchical government was reſtored in France, however diſtant the period. He approved of the Britiſh Manifeſto at the commencement of hoſtilities, conceiving it to convey an aſſurance of that kind.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, January 16, 1797.

Six Per Cent.		16/9 to 10d
Three per Cent.		10/1 5d
Deferred 6 per Cent.		11/9 6d.
BANK United States,	22 per cent.	
—— Pennſylvania,	23 per cent.	
—— North America,	45 per cent.	
Inſurance Co. Pennſylvania,	5 to 6 per cent.	
—— N. A.	ſhares 40 per cent.	

☞ The eaſtern mail due this day, arrived at a late hour—it brought no news.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

On the 4th Jan. off Egg Harbour, the ſloop Polly, Capt. Ridgway, from New-York for Egg Harbour, fell in with the ſhip Appearſen, Capt. Dunnenberg, from Gottenburg for New-York, who had been out 6 months, was very leaky and out of proviſions, had loſt two of his hands, and moſt of the reſt were ill. Capt Ridgeway having ſpared what proviſions he could, conducted the ſhip into our bay and from thence to Marcus Hook, where ſhe arrived and got ſafe into the Piers on the 15th inſt.

Capt. M'Cleod, of the Daniſh ſch'r Hannah, arrived at Marcus Hook, informs, that he ſailed from Cape Francois the 17th ult. Same day the ſch'r Hopewell, Clark, cleared out for Philadelphia. The United States brig Sophia, Captain Maley, ſailed 6 days before for Havanna, to touch at the Mole.

Dec. 22, lat. 22, long. 71, ſpoke ſch'r Mary, 7 days from Savannah to Jamaica.

Ten days ſince, he fell in with the Britiſh frigate Proſerpine, from Halifax, which had ſuffered in a gale of wind, and was then ſteering for Hampton Roads.

The 7th inſt. off the Capes of Delaware, ſpoke the Britiſh frigate Thetis, Cochran, on a cruize.

The brig George, Hall, from hence for Cape Francois, captured and ſent to the Mole, was liberated, and after leaving the Mole, two of his hands died, and four other fell ſick of the yellow fever; in that ſtate the veſſel put into Port de Paix, where by a letter from the ſupercargo dated the 21ſt ult. it appears that neither the paſſengers nor crew were permitted to land.

Capt. Forreſter of the John, arrived at New-Caſtle from St. Jago de Cuba, informs, that he left at that port the 27th ult. the brig Fair American, Smith, of this port, to ſail in 2 days; brig Active Williams, do. a prize; brig Nymph. Richard, of Baltimore, to ſail in 10 days, ſchr. Hannah, of Hartford, and a ſchr. belonging to J. Thompſon, Eſq. of New-York, both of whom were brought in, taken on their paſſage to Jamaica.

A ſhip ſuppoſed to be the Harmony, Price, (which veſſel has been laying in Cohanſy Creek for ſome time paſt) and a brig name unknown, lay at Reedy point yeſterday morning.

The ſloop Dolphin, Captain Holt, from hence to Leogane, is taken and carried into Gonaives.

The ſhip Harry, Captain Ehrnſtroom, taken on her paſſage from hence to Gonaives and carried into Cape Noehola Mole, was liberated after ſelling her flour, and has ſince arrived at Gonaives.

Bread will be diſtributed to the Poor

Who may apply for the ſame from the Friends meeting-houſe, corner of Second and Market ſtreet, on Tueſday the 30th January inſt. at 10 o'clock in the morning, by the guardians of the poor, agreeable to the wills of John Petty, and William Carter.

PETER MIERCKEN, Preſident of the Board of Guardians.

Philad. Jan. 23.

DOCTOR RUSH'S

Literary, Moral, and Philoſophical

ESSAYS.

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This Day is Publiſhed,

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Elements of French Converſation.

January 16 3tcod

NEW-THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

JANUARY 24,

Will be preſented (for the firſt time in America,) a celebrated new Comedy, called

The Will;

OR, A SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS.

[Written by the author of the Rage, Dramatiſt, How to grow Rich, &c &c. and performed to crouded houſes all the laſt ſeaſon at Drury Lane Theatre.]

Sir Solomon Cynic	Mr. Bernard
Mandeville,	Warren
Howard,	Moreton
Veritas,	Wignell
Realize,	Harwood
Robert,	Fox
Old Copſley,	Warrell
Servants,	Meſſrs. Hunter, Lafferty, &c.
Albina Mandeville, (with the Epilogue)	Mrs. Marſhall
Mrs Rigid,	L'Eſtrange
Cicely Copſley,	Francis
Deborah,	Doctor.

To which will be added, a Muſical Farce, (written by the author of the Poor Soldier), called

The Dead Alive.

Sir Walter Weathercock,	Mr. Warren
Edward,	Fox
Sable, (an undertaker)	Morris
Sheers, (a Taylor)	Harwood
Motley,	Bernard
Dennis,	Warrell
Grizley,	Hunter.
Miſs Hebe Wintertop,	Mrs. L'Eſtrange
Comfit,	Oldmixon
Caroline,	Warrell.

Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.

☞ The doors of the Theatre will open at ſeven, and the curtain riſe preciſely at ſix o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Tickets to be had at H. and P. RICE's book-ſtore, No. 50 Market-ſtreet, and at the Office adjoining the Theare. *VIVAT RESPUBLICA!*

Recently Publiſhed,

And juſt imported from England, by WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second ſtreet, and may be had of MORGAN J. RHEES,

A Cheap and valuable work, in two cloſely printed volumes, in 8vo. (price 3 dollars)

Illuſtrations of Prophecy:

In which are elucidated many predictions, which occur in Iſaiah, Daniel, the writings of the Evangeliſts, and book of Revelation; which are tho't to foretell among other great events, a revolution in France, favorable to the intereſts of mankind, the overthrow of the papal power and of eccleſiaſtical tyranny, the downfall of civil deſpotiſm, and the ſubſequent melioration of the ſtate of the world: together with

A large collection of Extracts,

Interſperſed through the work, and taken from numerous commentators, particularly from

Joſeph Mede,	Sir Iſaac Newton,
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Peter Jurieu,	Lowman,
Brenius,	Biſhop Newton, and
Biſhop Chandler,	Biſhop Hurd.

By JOSEPH LOMAS TOWERS.

Beſides various other inquiries treated of in this work, and numerous illuſtrations of prophecy; it contains a conſiderable number of facts or obſervations on the ſymbolic language of prophecy, the authenticity, uſes, and obſcurity of the apocalypſe, and the genuineneſs of the Hebrew prophets; on the rapid corruption of chriſtianity in the fourth century; on the diſperſion and reſtoration of the Jews, the hiſtory of the falſe Meſſiahs who have appeared among them, and the reaſons in ſupport of the conjecture that the Afghans are the deſcendants of the ten tribes; on the right of reſiſtance to oppreſſion; on the irruptions of the northern nations, and the cauſes of the decline and fall of the Roman empire; on the cuſtoms of the Tartars, and the independence of the Arabs; on the conqueſts of thoſe nations, and thoſe of the Turks; on the uſurpation of the Mamalukes, and the paſt hiſtory and preſent ſtate of Egypt; on the character and conduct of Conſtantine, Juſtinian, Clovis, and Lewis XIV; on the ſcarcity of books in the dark ages, and the cauſes of the decline of literature; on the rapid riſe of the French monarchy, and the cauſes of its fall; on the inconſiſtencies in the political characters of biſhops Newton and Hurd; on the peculiarities of Dr. Th. Burnet's theory of the earth; on the beneficial effects which chriſtianity has produced in favor of learning and civil liberty, and its tendency to promote the eſtabliſhment of equal governments.

Independent of the large proportion of original matter contained in theſe volumes, thoſe who are intereſted in the ſubject will, it is preſumed, wiſh to peruſe or conſult them, becauſe the extracts introduced in them, which are accurately cited, and marked with inverted commas, are taken from a greater number of writers on the prophecies (at leaſt if the roman catholic commentators be excluded) than are eaſily acceſſible to any one individual even in Europe, or are probably to be found in any one library in the world. They are furniſhed with indexes, and a copious table of contents. Jan 22—2aw2w

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Priſon Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Priſon of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all ſizes, from 3dy to 20dy

Flooring Brads, Spriggs, ſaddle and card Tacks

Oakum and chipped Logwood

Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread

Alſo—Sawed Marble, ſuitable for currier's tables, tomb and head ſtones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, ſlabs, facia, window heads, ſills, &c.

All which may be had on reaſonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at ſaid Priſon at a moderate price.

Orders from a diſtance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the priſon, will be attended to.

December 26 mth6m

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL preſents his moſt reſpectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his moſt grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragement he has expetienced for the ſeverty-five years paſt, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his ſchool is now open, at his

Elegant Ball Room,

in South Fourth-Street, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.

Dec. 8. 2awtf.

Employment for the Poor.

FLAX FOR SPINNING,

To be given out every ſecond, fourth, and ſixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of No. 52, ſouth Fifth ſtreet, above Spruce-ſtreet. codtw

PROPOSALS

FOR

CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS

on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office until the 14th day of February next inclusive.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

1. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcastle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, Cloughs, Dagsborough, Trap, Snowhill, Horntown and Accomac court house to Northampton court house three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 A M, and arrrive at Northampton court house on Thusday, Saturday and Monday at 7½ P M. *Returning.* Leave Northampton court house every Friday, Monday and Wednesday at 2 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 7 1-2 P M.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Friday, Monday and Wednesday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Northampton court house every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

2. From Northampton court house to Norfolk three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Northampton court house every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in twenty four hours.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Northampton court house every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in 24 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.

3. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Middletown, Warwick and Georgetown cross roads to Chesterstown three times a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Philadelphia every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday by 9 P M, and arrive at Chestertown the next days by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 9 P M, and arrive at Philadelphia the next days by 8 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Philadelphia every Monday and Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Chestertown on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday and Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M.

MARYLAND.

4. From Chestertown by Centerville, Easton, Newmarket, Vienna, Salisbury, Snowhill and Princess Ann to Salisbury once a week.

Receive the mail at Chestertown every Wednesday at 7 A M, arrive at Easton by 4 P M. Leave Easton on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Snowhill on Friday by 1 P M, and at Princess Ann by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Princess Ann on Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Easton the next day or Monday by 6 P M. Leave Easton on Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Chestertown same day by 4 P M.

5. From Harford by Bel-Air to the Black horse once a week.

Leave Harford every Tuesday by 10 A M, and arrive at Black horse by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Black horse on Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Harford the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.

6. From Baltimore by Blackhorse to Yorktown Pa. once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 4 P M, arrive at Blackhorse on Saturday by 10 A M, and arrive at Yorktown by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Yorktown every Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday noon.

7. From Yorktown by Hanover, Petersburg, Taneyton and Fredericktown to Leesburg once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Monday at 8 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Leesburg on Wednesday by 2 P M. *Returning*—Leave Leesburg every Friday at noon, and arrive at Yorktown by 6 P M on Sunday.

8. From Yorktown by Abbottown, Gettisburg, Fairfield, Elizabethtown, Williamsport, Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg and Strasburg to Woodstock once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Sunday by noon, arrive at Martinsburg on Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Martinsburg on Tuesday noon and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Woodstock on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 11 A M, and arrive at Yorktown on Sunday by 11 A M.

9. From Pittsburg by Cannonsburg, Washington, West Liberty and Wheeling to the mouth of Fishing creek once a week (contract for one year only.)

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fishing creek on Sunday at 9 A M. *Returning*—Leave Fishing creek on Wednesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Pittsburg on Friday at 8 A M.

10. From Washington by Brownsville and Union to Morgantown once a week.

Leave Union every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington by 6 P M. Leave Washington on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Morgantown on Sunday at 6 P M. Leave Morgantown on Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Union by 3 P M.

11. From Baltimore by Fredericktown, Elizabethtown, Greencastle and Chambersburg to Shippensburg once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 11 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Saturday by 10 A M, at Elizabethtown in the evening, and at Shippensburg on Monday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Shippensburg every Tuesday at 9 A M, arrive at Elizabeth town at 8 P M, at Fredericktown on Wednesday noon, and at Baltimore on Thursday by 5 P M.

MARYLAND.

12. From Elizabethtown by Hancock and Oldtown to Cumberland once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Elizabethtown on Monday by 8 A M. *Returning*—Leave Elizabethtown every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by 6 P M.

13. From Baltimore to Annapolis once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 5 P M. *Returning*—Leave Annapolis every Tuesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 5 P M.

14. From Baltimore by Annapolis, Queen Anns, Upper Marlborough, Piscataway, Porttobacco, Allensfresh, Newport and Chaptico to Leonardtown once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 10 A M, arrive at Annapolis at 5 P M. Leave Annapolis on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon, arrive at Piscataway by 6 P M. & arrive at Leonardtown every Monday forenoon by 9 o'clock. *Returning*—Leave Leonardtown every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Piscataway on Tuesday by 6 P M, arrive at Upper Marlborough on Wednesday by 11 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P M. Leave Annapolis on Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P M.

15. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough, Huntington and Calvert court house to St. Leonards once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at St. Leonards on Monday by 3 P M. *Returning*—Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday by 6 A M.

16. From Bladensburg by Upper Marlborough, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, Acquasco, Benedict and Charlottehall to Chaptico once a week.

Leave Bladensburg every Saturday at 9 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon and at Lower Marlboroughon Monday by 5 P M, & at Chaptico by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chaptico every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Bladensburg on Saturday at 6 A M.

17. From Georgetown by Montgomery court house to Fredericktown once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fredericktown every Thursday by 5 A M, and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA.

18. From Woodstock by Newmarket, Rockingham court house, Staunton, Lexington and Fincastle to Big Lick once a week.

Leave Woodstock every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Staunton on Friday at 1 P M. Leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Big Lick on Sunday by 1 P M, arrive at Staunton every Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Stauntom by 12 o'clock (noon) and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 5 P M.

19. From Big Lick by Montgomery court house and Wythe court house to Abingdon once a week.

Leave Big Lick every Sunday at 1 P M, arrive at Wythe court house on Tuesday by 12 P M, and at Abingdon on Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Wythe court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M.

TENNESSEE.

20. From Abingdon, Vir. by Jonesborough Greenville, Moffat's store and Jefferson court house to Knoxville once a week.

Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Moffats store on Saturday by 8 A M. Leave Moffats by 9 A M, and arrive at Knoxville on Sunday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Knoxville every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Moffats on Monday by 3 P M. Leave Moffats on Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Abingdon on Wednesday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

21. From Winchester by Romney to Moorfields once a week.

Leave Winchester every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Moorfield on Friday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Moorfield every Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 6 P M.

22. From Alexandria by Centerville, Leesburg and Shepherdstown to Martinsburg once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 9 A M, and arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Martinsburg every Friday by noon & arrive at Alexandria on Monday by 7 A M.

23. From Fredericksbburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Tappahannock, Urbanna and Gloucester court house to Yorktown once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 6 A M, arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Tappahannock at noon and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Yorktown every Saturday at 1 P M, arrive at Tappahannock the next Monday noon and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 5 P M.

24. From Tappahannock by Richmond court house, Westmoreland court house, Kinsale, Farnham church and Northumberland court house to Lancaster court house once a week.

Leave Tappahannock every Thursday noon and arrive at Lancaster court house on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Lancaster court house every Saturday by 1 P M. and arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 11 A M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Culpeper court house & Orange c. h. to Charlottesville once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Charlottesville on Saturday at 8 P M, and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 6 A M.

26. From Richmond by Goochland court-house Columbia and Charlottesville to Staunton once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 1 P M, arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Charlottesville by noon and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Staunton on Saturday by 6 A M, arrive at Charlottesville by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

27. From Staunton by Bath court-house and Sweet Springs to Greenbrier court-house once a week.

Leave Staunton every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Greenbrier court-house on Tuesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Greenbrier court-house every Monday by 9 A M, and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 8 P M.

28. From Charlottesvile by Warren, Warminster, New-Market, Amherst court house, Cabellsburg, and Maddison to Lynchburg once a week.

Leave Charlottesville every Thursday at 1 P M. and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday at 6 P M. Returning—Leave Lynchburg every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 10 A M.

29. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Ayletts and Todds to Tappahannock once a week or if carried in stages as often as they shall run.

Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 5 A M, arrive at Todds at 3 P M, and at Tappahannock on Thursday at 11 A M. Returning—Leave Tappahannock on Monday at 1 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Tuesday by 5 P M.

30. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan court house, Cumberland court house, Prince Edward court house and Lynchburg to New-London, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 8 A M, arrive at Prince Edward on Wednesday at 6 P M, and arrive at Lynchburg on Friday at 8 A M, and at New-London by 10 A M. Returning—Leave New-London every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Lynchburg by 5 P M, arrive at Prince Edward on Saturday by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 4 P M.

31. From New-London by Liberty to Fincastle once a week.

Leave New London every Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Fincastle on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fincastle on Monday at 5 A M, and arrive at New London on Tuesday noon.

32. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Martinville once in two weeks.

Leave Liberty every other Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Martinville on Sunday by 6 P M. Leave Martinville on Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Liberty on Tuesday by 6 P M.

33. From Prince Edward court house by Charlotte court house to Halifax court house once a week.

Leave Prince Edward court house every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court house on Friday at 10 A M. Returning—Leave Halifax court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Prince Edward court house on Saturday by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.

34. From Halifax court-house by Halifax old town, Carters, Martinville, Patrick court-house, Upper Saura, Germantown and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-house every other Friday at 2, P M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Salem every other Tuesday at 6, A M, and arrive at Halifax court-house on Friday by 10, A M.

35. From Harris's by Hickes's ford to Halifax twice a week.

Leave Harris's every Wednesday and Saturday by 5, A M. and arrive at Halifax by 6, P M. Returning—leave Halifax every Thursday and Sunday by 6, A M, and arrive at Harris's by 7, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

36. From Smithfield by Southampton court-house to Hickes's ford once a week.

Leave Hicks's ford every other Friday by 2, P M, and arrive at Smithfield on Saturday by 5, P M.—Returning—Leave Smithfield every other Sunday by 5, A M, and arrive at Hicks's ford on Monday by 2, P M.

37. From Goldsons by Greesbridge, St. Tammany's, Mecklenberg and Lunenburg court-houses and Edmunds store to Goldson's once a week.

Leave Goldson's every Wednesday at 10, A M, and return the next Saturday by 2, P M, waiting at each Post-Office 2 hours after delivery of the mail.

VIRGINIA & NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Suffolk by Edenton, Plymouth and Washington to Newbern, once a week Leave Suffolk every Monday at noon, arrive at Edenton on Tuesday at 1, P M, at Plymouth, on Wednesday by 6, A M, at Washington by 6, P M, and at Newbern on Thursday by 5, P M. Returning—Leave Newbern every Friday by 6, A M, arrive at Washington by 5, P M. Arrive at Plymouth on Saturday by 4 P M, at Edenton on Sunday by 9, A M, and at Suffolk on Monday by 9, A M.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

39. From Edenton by Hertford, Nixonton, Elizabeth city, and Jonesburg to Indian-town, once a week.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday by 1, P M, and arrive at Indian-town on Thursday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Indiantown every Tuesday by 5, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday at 11, A M.

40. From Halifax by Northampton court-house, Princeton, Murfreesborough, Winton and Windsor to Edenton, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday by 3, P M, leave Edenton on Wednesday by 6, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Saturday by 11, A M.

41. From Halifax by Scotland, Hogton, Williamston and Daily's to Plymouth, once a week. Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday by 10, A M. Returning—Leave Plymouth on Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

42. From Halifax by Tarboro' and Greenville to Washington once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Washington on Wednesday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Washington every Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

43. From Halifax by Warrenton, Williamsborough, Oxford, Hillsborough, Martinville, Salem, Lexington, Salisbury and Statesville to Charlotte and from Charlotte by Cabarras court-house to Salisbury, and from thence by the same route to Halifax, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, arrive at Warrenton by 7, P M, arrive at Hillsborough on Wednesday at 4, P M, at Salem on Friday by 5, P M, at Salisbury on Saturday at 4, P M, and at Charlotte on Monday by 6, A M. Returning—leave Charlotte on Monday at 10, A M, arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 10, A M, arrive at Salem on Wednesday at 9, A M, at Hillsborough on Friday by 9, A M, at Warrenton on Saturday at 7, P M, and at Halifax on Monday at 6, A M.

44. From Hillsborough by Mount Tirzah, Person court-house, Leasburg, Caswell court-house and Rockingham court-house to Germantown once in two weeks.

Leave Hillsborough every other Thursday at 6, A M, and arrive at Germantown on Saturday at 4, P. M. Leave Germantown every other Sunday at 6, A, M, and arrive at Hillsborough on Tuesday at 4, P M.

45. From Salem by Bethania, Huntsville, Rochford, Wilkes, Morganton and Rutherfordton to Spartanburg in S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday at 5 A M, and arrive at Spartanburg on Wednesday at 5 P M. Leave Spartanburg every other Thursday at 7 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday at 6 P M.

46. From Louisburg by Nash court-house to Tarborough once a week.

Leave Tarborough every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Louisburg by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Louisburg every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Tarborough by 6 P M.

47. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesborough, and Kingston to Newbern, once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Newbern every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Raleigh on Monday by 6 P M.

48. From Raleigh by Chapel hill to Hillsborough, and from Hillsborough by Chapel hill and Chatham court-house to Raleigh, once a week. To wait two hours at Chatham court-house.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hillsborough by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Hillsborough every Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 10 A M.

49. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, Bellefort and Springfield to Wilmington, and from Wilmington by S. Washington, Sarecto and Sampson court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 5 P M.

50. From Fayetteville by Alfordton and Randolph court-house to Salisbury, and from Salisbury by Montgomery court-house, Anson court-house and Richmond court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 9 A M, Leave Salisbury every Tuesday noon and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

51. From Newbern by Trenton and Richland to Wilmington once a week.

Leave Newbern every Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Sunday by 6 P. M. Leave Wilmington every Tuesday at 10 AM, and arrive at Newbern on Thursday by 6 P M.

SOUTH & NORTH-CAROLINA.

52. From Camden by Lancaster court-house, Charlotte and Lincolnton to Statesville, once in two weeks.

Leave Camden every other Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Statesville on Thursday by 6 P M. Leave Statesville every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Camden on Monday by 6 P M.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

53. From Columbia by Winnsborough, Chester court-house, Pinckneyville, Spartanburg and Greenville court-house to Pickensville, and from Pickensville by Laurens court-house and Newbury court-house to Columbia, once a week: waiting one hour at each post-office on the route.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 9 A M, arrive at Spartanburg every Wednesday by 3 P M, arrive at Pickensville on Thursday at 4 P M, arrive at Laurens court-house on Friday at 4 P M, and at Columbia on Sunday by 6 P M.

54. From Columbia by Orangeburg to Charleston, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 10 A M. and arrive at Charleston on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Charleston every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Columbia on Sunday at noon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA & GEORGIA.

55. From Edgefield court-house by Cambridge, Abbeville court-house, Pendleton court-house, Hattonsford, Franklin court-house, Elberton and Peterf burg to Washington, and from Washington by Petersburg and Cambridge to Edgefield court-house, once a week.

Leave Edgefield court-house every Friday by 8 A M, arrive at Pendleton court-house on Sunday by 9 A M arrive at Franklin court-house by 7 P M, at Petersburg on Tuesday by 10 A M, and at Washington by 5 P M. Leave Washington every Wednesday at 6 A M, at Cambridge on Thursday by 10 A M, and at Edgefield court-house by 7 P M.

56. From Augusta by Washington, Greensburg and Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Washington on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Georgetown on Thursday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Augusta by noon on Monday.

57. From Gardens Corner to Beaufort once a week. Leave Beaufort every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Gardens Corner by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Gardens Corner every Thursday at 5 A M, and arrive at Beaufort by 10 A. M.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices in gross by the year, and not by the mile. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October, in drafts on the post offices on the route and in bank notes.

Note 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and continue for four years, until the 31st day of March inclusive, in the year 1802.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

General Post Office,
Philadelphia, December 18, 1797. }

tuth&st14thF

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r.*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

TO LET,

A front Parlour, suitable for an Office; a Room, furnished or unfurnished; and a large Cellar, which will serve either for storage or a bottling cellar. Enquire at no. 24, South Fifth-street.

Boarding and Lording to be had—Enquire as above. Jan 6.—*3t

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. d1m.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

167, Arch-street.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, sonopahant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which, he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon
Teneriffe
Sherry, and
Port Wines,
} In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.

Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

FOR SALE,

By the SUBSCRIBER, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-street,

A general assortment of China Ware

Black and coloured Sattins
Do. do. Lutestrings
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Do. do. sewing Silks
Imperial and Hyson Teas
Long and short Nankeens
Quick Silver, in tubs
Holland Gin, in pipes
Assorted Glass Ware, in cases
White and brown Havanna Sugars, in boxes
Molasses, in hogsheads
St. Croix Rum and Sugar, in do.
London particular Madeira Wine
Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter casks
Red, yellow and pale Barks, in chests
Logwood, &c. &c.

nov. 7.—tu&f4w *JOSEPH SIMS.*

Fresh Raisins.

A Small cargo, just arrived, and now landing at Chesnut street wharf, from the sloop Yarico, capt. Haskell, consisting of Kegs, Boxes and Jars. A few Jars of excellent Grapes, and sacks of sose shelled Almonds.——Apply to the Master on board, or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 19 §5t

Alphabetical List of Duties,

Payable by law on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the United States—latest edition, to be sold by JOHN ORMROD, no. 41, Chesnut-street. Dec 16—d

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Ric , and the other Booksellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

City Commissioner's Office,

January, 12th, 1797.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said Commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street to the south side of Mulberry-street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulberry street, to the south side of Chesnut street to be under the superindance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfsm

The Subscriber,

Informs those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chesnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1st 1798.

Just received a Fresh Supply,

English Grammar,

The second edition, with improvements,

ADAPTED to the different classes of learners; with an appendix, containing rules and observations for assisting the more advanced students to write with perspicuity and accuracy,

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

"This is a publication of much merit, and fully answers the professions in the Title. The appendix contains some of the best rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have seen."

Monthly Review, July 1796.

"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled to commendatory notice, its materials have been carefully and judiciously selected; its arrangement is distinct and well adapted to the purpose of instruction and its expression is simple, perspicuous and accurate, &c."

See the character at large in the Analytical Review, July 1796.

English Exercises,

Adapted to the Grammar lately published by Lindley Murray, consisting of exemplification of the parts of speech, instances of false orthography, violations of the rules of syntax, defects in punctuation, and violations of the rules respecting perspicuity and accuracy, designed for the benefit of private learners, as well as for the use of schools.

"We have been much pleased with the perusal of these Exercises. They occupy with distinguished excellence a most important place in the science of the English language; and as such, we can warmly recommend them to the Teachers of Schools, as well as to all those who are desirous of attaining correctness and precision in their native tongue."

Monthly Review, July 1797.

The above Books are for sale at JOSEPH & JAMES CRUKSHANKS book store, No. 87, Market street.

January 11. 3taw2w.

60 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 22 years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, midling well proportioned; he has a very coarse voice, his fore teeth stand very far apart; there were one or two with him—I cannot rightly describe the cloaths he took with him, for he took two or three suits; he had on when he went away, a pair of kersey trowsers, a half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool hat; he took with him four very good shirts—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerseys. Whosoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE,

Living in Still Pond, Kent county, Maryland.

January 2. *6t2aw

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf

Valuable Books,

Just received by the FAIR AMERICAN from London, and now opening and selling by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut Street.

CATALOGUES

Of the newly imported books may be had gratis. These added to O's usual stock, form an extensive and elegant collection of ancient and modern literature, and comprise books in sundry languages and on various subjects.

This Day is Published,

By J. ORMROD, (Price 75 cents, handsomely bound and lettered, and embellished with an elegant frontispiece and seventy three cuts.)

The Looking Glass for the Mind,

OR,

The JUVENILE FRIEND;

Being a valuable collection of interesting and miscellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In prose and verse. Designed to improve and amuse the rising generation.

In the Press, and will be speedily published,

Dr. DARWIN'S

Plan of Female Education.

Subscriptions for this incomparable work will be thankfully received by the printer. The book will contain about three hundred pages, will be printed with a new type on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers neatly bound, lettered and embellished with an elegant frontispiece, for one dollar.

January 3. 3t.

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.